

Orangeburg, S. C., Jan. 30, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY.

To change Contract Advertisements, notice must be given before Monday noon.

Our friends wishing to have advertisements inserted in this *TIMES*, must hand them in by Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar and a half per square for the first insertion, and one dollar per square for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal terms made with those who desire to advertise for three, six or twelve months. Also, Marriage notices and Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Henceforth, all Legal Advertisements of County Interest, whether notices or others, will be published for the benefit of our readers, whether they are paid for or not.

A CARD.

This is the last issue of the *TIMES* in which it is our pleasant privilege to address our readers as Editor and Proprietor. Our entire interest in this paper has been purchased by Dr. W. F. Barton, Captain John A. Hamilton, Mr. Kirk, Robinson and Mr. James H. Fowles, who are better known to you than I am. I hope and beg for them that kind patronage which I have hitherto enjoyed at your hands and of which these gentlemen are in every way worthy.

Let me express, on retiring, my thanks for the treatment I have received, and a hope that your approval of my honest efforts goes with me, as I take with me a clear conscience and a grateful heart which holds ever a prayer solicitous for your well being.

Respectfully,

JAMES S. HEYWARD.

VALEDICTORY.

To the Patrons of the Times.

In announcing my retirement from a prominent position, in which it has been your kind pleasure to sustain me, I would first of all express to you the many very pleasant feelings of pure friendship which I have experienced and shall continue ever to reciprocate.

It is incumbent, however that I say more. My reason for retiring from all connexion with this journal, is the impossibility which has presented itself to me of attending to the twofold duties of Editor and Schoolmaster. I think all my friends will agree with me, that the school is the more important, responsible and permanent occupation; the one in which I can render most service and by a faithful acquittal of my duties bring to myself most credit.

From the beginning, I looked for this difficulty to arise, whenever I should attain any degree of success in your midst; and have always held the paper as subordinate to the Academy, and as somewhat out of my sphere.

I entertained the idea of starting *THE TIMES*, when I was unknown to you and you were without a journal which would represent your views on the political issues of the day, regarding the establishment of such a journal as a creditable means of introducing myself. Last summer I thought that I had achieved both purposes and retired; but having reason to believe, in the Fall, that I was mistaken, cheerfully laid aside my personal predilections and came forward to preserve its political integrity. This I think I have achieved, and it is to me no small source of pride.

We retire assured that all must share our entire confidence in the trustworthiness of the gentlemen who will succeed us. In speaking a continuance to them of your patronage, we do not conceive that it can be otherwise, save that you may increase it. They are men long known among you as politically staunch, of high integrity and moral worth.

You, with with me, must feel that the paper can not possibly suffer by this transfer, and hope with reason that its management will improve. And I re-

tire confident that I have succeeded to the full of all I had purposed to do, hoping that my efforts have been and will continue to be of mutual benefit. We are Southerners, let us be true to ourselves, working together, and the truth that is with us must eventually work out its own establishment. With corruption, ignorance and venality in all the high places, it is the part of manhood, patriotism and even religion, to be true to ourselves.

The dominant party call themselves Republicans, call we ourselves Democrats and denounce these abuses on the part of the sovereignty of the people. Be true, be firm, be heart and soul against it.

If nothing more, refuse to give in to the elevation of ignorance and ignorance and the prostitution of our laws. Even this will be to our credit, while the cause of posterity awaits the names of those who, acting otherwise, turn traitors to comrades and friends whom they have survived in the struggle for a freedom when the sell for a mess of pottage.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor:—Although I am not a member of any of the Agricultural societies, and know little of their inner workings, I must beg to be indulged the privilege of at least one question:

Of their sins of commission, if any, of course I am ignorant; but of their sins of omission, I must be pardoned the mention of what I regard a serious one. It may be readily suggested by the following question:

"What have the Agricultural Societies of the State done for the promotion of immigration?"

Can it be argued that this subject does not properly fall under their care and supervision? In our opinion, no more fruitful and appropriate field of labor could be chosen.

Having big fairs to raise money to buy Fair Grounds, to put up Fair Buildings, and to introduce improved stock, and improved Agricultural implements, may be all fair enough; but we think it would be uncalculably fairer, in the present condition of our country, to apply all of this money to induce immigrants to settle upon our waste lands.

The only way to make our State again prosperous is to convert our large plantations into small, neat and well kept farms. This can certainly be done by giving away all of our idle lands to European settlers who will make permanent homes among us.

There will naturally arise a spirit of wholesome emulation between the native farmers and the new comers which will infinitely advance our agricultural interests.

There are thousands of individuals who are ready to give their lands to so desirable a purpose, and all that is needed is some concert of action which must properly come through the Agricultural Societies.

That this important matter, which so many are anxious to see promoted, has been shamefully neglected, must in a great measure be laid to the door of the Agricultural Society.

It is known beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the mass of the white farmers of the State, want the immigrants to settle amongst them not as hirelings, but as land owners, and co-workers, equal with themselves.

Will the farmers, in their agricultural capacity, awake from their dormant condition, and make one energetic and combined effort in this vital matter, or will they continue their inaction until the recommendation of Moses, that each immigrant shall be paid a bounty out of the State Treasury, is carried out?

Do we think it better that the bounty to be paid by our taxes, should come to the immigrant through the Radical Treasury, the evident object of which is to fasten the chains of radicalism upon us forever, or that it should come to him

in the form of our own lands given to him at our own hands?

If there should any one in the State who looks beyond his present party interest, it may be well for him to ponder such a question.

"CLIO."

(From the Anderson Intelligencer.)
The Fence Law.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE AND THE RAISING OF STOCK.

Mr. Editor:—The next question I propose to examine is the beneficial effects of the new policy in raising stock. This department of rural economy is of surpassing interest and importance. Good and highly improved stock has ever been regarded as proof of a high order of civilization, and nothing contributes more largely to the material welfare of individuals and of nations. Inclosing the stock would lead at once to the introduction and cultivation of the grasses. They would become a necessity, and no crop ever pays so well.

The inclosures for stock would of course be selected with reference to the adaptation to the growth of grass. The question here arises, are there any grasses suited to our soils and climate that can be relied on to support our stock? I answer this question in the affirmative, and defy contradiction. Of these, the first and most valuable is the Bermuda grass, so highly esteemed in the West Indies that it is there called "God's grass." It grows with remarkable luxuriance in this country; it is but slightly affected by the most protracted drought of summer—it is literally a sun grass; it will prosper on the poorest lands, even on the sides of gullies. Besides, it is eminently nutritious, and greedily devoured by all kinds of stock, nor can it be destroyed by any number that may be put upon it. And it has been proven, by observation and experience, that it furnishes ample grazing for from two to four head of cattle per acre, according to size. This grass is of incalculable value during the entire summer; it is literally all we want.

All inclosures for stock should, if possible, contain running water, and may be made to inclose such portions of the adjacent swamp lands as may be too wet for cultivation, and which always produce nutritious grasses. Around the margin of these wet lands a sufficient quantity of upland should be inclosed, and set in Bermuda grass, to meet the wants of all the stock. The cost of this highly remunerating arrangement would be simply the setting out of the grass, in single spears in checks of two or three feet apart, and inclose the grounds with a substantial fence from the superabundant rails on the farm. The pasture is then ready for use; stock should be put on it at once. By grazing it from the start, weeds are kept from shading the young plants, and their runners lie so close to the ground that they are not reached by the cattle. In two or three years the entire surface is densely covered, and an ample supply of this invaluable grass secured for half a century.

Such being the nature and character of the Bermuda grass, and such its admirable adaptation to our wants, it is to be expected that the question will be asked, If all this be true, why has not this policy been adopted long ago, and our whole population made partakers of its benefits? The answer is simply and conclusive:—Since the war the people of this country have been afflicted with a malady which I choose to designate "cotton on the brain." This head disease is obstinate, and perhaps incurable. Its action is like that of the fabled Upas, it sheds the dew of death upon all on side enterprises, comforts and improvements. I know of but one solitary individual, in this section of our country, who has adopted this plan and made it available, the Hon. R. E. Simpson. Some twenty years since, he planted an old field of near thirty acres in Bermuda grass. The earth was soon densely covered with it. All the cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and colts were turned into it, and they have never been turned out of it, from that day to this, during the Summer months. The writer has watched the result of this experiment with absorbing interest, and can testify to the fine condition of the stock, the ample supply of milk and butter, and fat lambs and kids that have made his festive board so attractive to his many visitors. But the most convincing proof of the value of this grass and its superiority over all others, is that this pasture after a period of twenty years, all the time closely grazed by a large amount of

stock, evinces no symptoms of decline, and it is regarded by the owner as the most paying portion of his estate. This single instance of thrift and enlightened economy is a convincing proof of the great advantages of inclosing stock, and that its benefit can be attained by all classes of society. It is clearly a god-send to the poor man. The grass will cost him nothing, and the rails required for the inclosure simply will be, perhaps, one cent per foot.

In addition to the Bermuda grass, we have the Japan clover, which is valuable as a summer grass, and the red and white clover and the oat grass that are valuable both in summer and winter. The oat grass grows with great luxuriance on good land; it defies the most intense cold of winter, and puts forth in the spring ahead of all vegetations. A Western gentleman of great experience pronounces it the forwardest and the latest of all the grasses. It has not been properly appreciated in this country, nor have I any doubt but that by proper attention it may be made almost as profitable to us during the winter months as the Bermuda is in the summer time.

But there are still other advantages. Every one can see the benefits that may be secured by attaching cow pens around the sides of the stock inclosures, into which the cattle may be driven at night, and in which they are fed during the winter. These pens, thus enriched, would yield heavy crops of turnips, and other valuable roots, and rye, and barley, on which to graze the milk cows during the winter.

If the policy of grazing all our stock in inclosures set in grass has the sanction of reason and common sense, the fully and infatuation of continuing to fence whole farms, yes, a whole country, at a cost of many millions of dollars annually, and the destruction of our valuable timber, is appalling. And for what reason is this overwhelming tax on the muscle of a whole people levied? Simple that a few vagabond cattle and land pike hogs may be allowed to run themselves down in search of a scanty subsistence, and breaking into and destroying their neighbors' crops.

In all countries that have attained a high degree of agricultural improvement, even where there is no fence law to make it obligatory, stock are all inclosed and the greatest attention paid to their breeding, so that none but the most profitable and approved kinds are raised. But here we witness, in every old field, little scrub bulls and land pike hogs, not a year old, mixing their ignoble blood with the finest cows and sows of the country. This abominable miscegenation has been, and will continue to be, the ruin of our stock as long as the present policy prevails. If all our stock were inclosed and under the eyes of the owner, no man of common sense would fail to emasculate his little hogs and bullies in time to arrest such a calamity.

It will be admitted by all, that the cost of maintaining improved stock is not greater, if as much, as those of inferior breed; and this makes the neglect to select the better kind the more inexcusable. The inclosing system would not fail to accomplish a complete revolution in this respect. The stock being under the eyes of the owner, who would witness daily their growth and development, he would become greatly interested in this department of rural economy. Nor is this all; the renter, having secured a right from the land owner to graze his stock in his inclosure, would soon find their value improved four-fold, since they would be supplied with ample pasturage and their breed improved by mixing with those of his employer. The improvement of all kinds of stock, under the proposed arrangement, would become a matter of enthusiasm, in which rich and poor, landlord and tenant, would cordially co-operate. The sight of a land pike wild soon be an object of disgust, his ownership disavowed and his race extinct.

The apprehension of the freedmen that landowners would exact heavy compensation for grazing their stock, or require them to be sold, is simply absurd. No sane man would forego the chance of securing a good laborer rather than graze his stock. He would act more wisely to enlarge his pasture grounds, which cost him nothing, for the express purpose of accommodating his tenants. The man who prepares comfortable homes for them, and offers them pasturage gratis, will be able to secure the best laborers. But this is not all, such accommodations would most likely secure the tenant for a serious of years. It would incline him to permanency, instead of changing his quarters from one plantation to another each year—a practice alike ruinous to landlord and tenant. Rolling stone gathers no moss, and unless some policy can be adopted to repress the migratory habits of freedmen, misery and want, poverty and rage, will be the reward of their freedom.

But I will close—a self-evident proposition cannot be proved by logic. Viewed from every standpoint, and in all its relations, the new policy is eminently attractive. I fear of fancy, more of goob and less evil in it than in any measure that has betrayed public attention for years. Its immediate effects would be to bring all our waste lands into cultivation, increase vastly the productivity of the country, especially grain crops lower the price of rents; lighten the cost of subsistence, and cover the country with improved stock.

PAUL PRY.

Home Reading.

One of the most pleasant and noblest duties of the head of the family is to furnish its members with good reading. Let good reading go into a home, and the very atmosphere of that home gradually but surely changes. The boys begin to grow ambitious, to talk about man, places, books, the past and future. The girls begin to feel a new life opening before them in knowledge, duty and love. They see new fields of usefulness and pleasures; and so the family changes, and out from its numbers will grow intelligent men and women, to fill honorable places, and be useful members of society. Let the torch of intelligence be lit in every household. Let the old and young vie with each other in introducing new and useful topics of investigations, and in cherishing a love of reading, study and improvement.

Mr. Ames and his list of statements.

Judge Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee is still in session. The father the investigation proceeds the deeper the implication. There is now no doubt that members of Congress were largely interested in this interior arrangement of the Union Pacific Road. And this at a time when measures concerning that road were pending before them. It is true they all now profess ignorance, that it was only an ordinary investment, and that they have withdrawn their names and refused to have anything further to do with it. But strange to say, the time of the alleged withdrawal has never been made apparent. So far the evidence indicates, not until the public press had spoken and demanded a public and thorough investigation, Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, uttered not only a high but a proper sentiment, when speaking of the Presidency, he said it was an office neither to be sought or declined. Similar is that sentiment which declares that members of Congress should not be peculiarly interested in measures which are before them for consideration. They should, like Caesar's wife, be above the slightest suspicion. They should come to the altar of public legislation with clean hands. But all around us are the evidences that the war with all its other disasters, has left in its train an utter demoralization, both Federal and State. And this to such an extent as almost to have destroyed all sense, or even consciousness of moral obliquity and wrong. Every day develops the degree to which this has prevailed, and how, and enough to say, it has formed the heretofore concealed, but actual strata of nearly every department of life. But the right is beginning to re-assert its just supremacy. Public opinion is exercising more wholesome influence. It is insisting upon a return to justice, honesty and truth, in all the various functions of government, whether Federal, Congressional, or State. And this is a healthy sign. It is one of the indications that the darkness of the night is about to pass away, and that the corruptious produce by the chaos of war will soon be at an end.

WANTED.

A young lady of Orangeburg, who has had several years' practical experience in teaching, desires a situation in a family or school. She will also teach music. Best of references given. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL.

ORANGEBURG COTTON MARKET.

Cotton closed dull at 18 1/2 to 18 3/4.

Prices Current.

Bacon Hams	12 1/2 @ 16 1/2
" Sides	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Lard	14 @
Corn	bus 1 00 @
Peas	" 1 00 @
Oats	1 00 @
Flour	5 00 @ 5 25
Feed	4 00 @ 4 25
Rough Rice	2 00 @ 2 50
Butter	25 @ 50
Eggs	A 1 25 B 1 00 C 30
Turkeys	pr 2 00 @ 2 50
Geese	20 @ 24
Chickens	20 @ 40
Bees Wax	22 @
Beef	10 @ 12
Tallow	10 @

JOHN A. HAMILTON.

OFFERS FOR SALE

Mapes' Superphosphate

ROCK

LIME, LIV-

ERPOOL SALT.

BRADES and CAST-STEEL HOES,

PLOW-LINES, BACK-BANDS,

SPADES, MANURE

FORKS, HAMES

AND TRACES

ALSO.

Another supply of that

GOOD, CHEAP TOBACCO

EARLY ROSE

PINK EYE

GOODRICH POTATOES,

ONION SETS,

GARDEN SEEDS,

Jan. 24, 1873

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late John M. Erick, deceased, and all persons indebted to said Estate, will present their demands properly sworn to, and make payment to the undersigned, or their Attorneys, Messrs. Izlar & Dibble, Orangeburg, S. C., within one month from this date.

J. A. M. HAIGLER, Executor.

JNO. W. MACK, Qualified Executor.

Jan. 14, 1873

Notice of Dismissal.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on motion from date, I will file my final account with the Hon. Aug. B. Knowlton, Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, and ask for letters of Dismissal as Administrator of the estate of Richard V. McMichael, deceased.

ANN W. BARTON, Administrator.

Jan. 24, 1873

NOTICE.

The late firm of W. C. Coler & Co., trading at Fort Motte, having been dissolved by the death of W. C. Coler, all the creditors of said firm are requested to send their claims to W. J. DeTreville, Esq., Attorney at Law, Orangeburg, S. C., in whose hands the settlement of the business of said firm has been placed.

John J. Jackson, L. P. Rast.

Dec. 20, 1872.

IZLAR & DIBBLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

RUSSELL STREET,

Orangeburg, S. C.

S. DIBBLE,

mch 6-lyr

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

In Common Pleas.

Nathan C. Whitestone, Judgment

Oliver A. Shuler, Foreclosure

BY Virtue of a Judgment in this case, I will sell on the 1st Monday in February next, at the usual hours of sale, the following tract of land:

All that plantation or tract of land containing 512 acres, more or less, situated on Cattle Creek, waters of Edisto River, and bounded on the east by lands of O. V. Metts and Joshua Blair, on the north by lands of Thomas Polekie, on the West by lands of R. E. Berry and Ann Berry, and on the south by lands of R. G. (M) Berry.

Terms—One-half cash; balance on a credit of one year, purchaser to give bond for credit portion, secured by mortgage of premises, and to pay for papers and recording.

E. I. CAIN, s.o.c.

Sheriff's Office, Orangeburg, S. C., Jan. 16, 1873.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

WHEREAS, James W. Culler hath applied to me for letters of Administration on the Estate of J. Hane Culler, late of Orangeburg county, deceased, and I have granted and signed the same; and I have therefor to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said county, to be holden at Orangeburg on the 3d day of February, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of my court, this 17th day of Jan. A. D. 1873, and in the ninety-seventh year of American Independence.

AUG. B. KNOWLTON, Judge of Probate, O. C.

Jan. 18